Early intravenous immunoglobulin treatment in paraneoplastic neurological syndromes with onconeural antibodies

INTRODUCTION
Paraneoplastic neurological syndromes (PNS) are immune-mediated complications of cancer, characterised by relentless progression. The mainstay of PNS treatment is the achievement of tumour remission, while immunotherapy provides only little additional benefit. However, in historical series, immunotherapy was initiated over 6 months after neurological onset and, at that stage, neuronal loss is already extensive and irreversible.

Among available immunotherapies, intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIg) has been used in single cases and in one retrospective series, showing some efficacy when administered timely. Based on these findings, we designed a prospective study to assess the efficacy and safety of early IVIg treatment in patients with PNS.

METHODS
Study design
This prospective, multicentre, non-comparative, phase II clinical study was performed by the ‘Centre de Reference Français des Syndromes Neurologiques Paranéoplasiques’. Written informed consent was obtained from all participants. This trial is registered at ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT02343211).

Participants
Inclusion criteria were: (1) diagnosis of ‘definite’ PNS; (2) anti-Hu, anti-Yo, or anti-CV2/CRMP5 antibodies in the serum and/or in the cerebrospinal fluid; (3) neurological symptom onset within 6 months; (4) modified Rankin Score (mRS) 2 or 3; (5) neurological deterioration over the last 3 weeks. Exclusion criteria were: (1) other concomitant immunotherapy; (2) absolute contraindications to IVIg (hypersensitivity to IVIg, selective IgA deficiency); (3) thrombophilia; (4) renal insufficiency (creatinine clearance <30 mL/min).

Interventions
Enrolled patients received three cycles of IVIg (Privigen, 2 g/kg, every 4 weeks), followed by an interim evaluation. If the patient was stable or improved according to the primary outcome measure, three additional IVIg cycles were administered.
Table 1: Clinical characteristics of the 17 patients included in the present study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Point</th>
<th>Gender/age</th>
<th>Clinical presentation</th>
<th>Ab type</th>
<th>Delay PNS/IVIg (months)*</th>
<th>IVIg cycles (n)</th>
<th>Tumour histology</th>
<th>Delay PNS/ tumour (months)*</th>
<th>Tumour treatment during IVIg treatment (3 months)</th>
<th>Neurological outcome</th>
<th>Tumour status at 6 months</th>
<th>Last follow-up (months), patient status</th>
<th>Cause of death</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>SSN</td>
<td>Yo</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>42-</td>
<td>None</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1 Complete response</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Hu</td>
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<td>17+</td>
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<td>Hu</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Neuroendocrine breast cancer</td>
<td>23-</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>6+</td>
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<td>3 Stable disease</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<tr>
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<td>NA</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>SCLC</td>
<td>1+</td>
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<td>M/39</td>
<td>SSN</td>
<td>Hu</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>Carboplatin/VP16, FOLFOX, 5-FU,5-FC, 5-fluoracil, radiation</td>
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<td>Hu</td>
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<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3 No tumour detected</td>
<td>16, Alive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Delay from the onset of PNS to tumour detection: ‘+’ means the PNS precedes the tumour, while ‘−’ means the PNS follows the tumour.

Ab, antibody; FOLFOX, 5-FU, 5-fluoracil, folinic acid; radiation therapy; RT; SCLC, small cell lung cancer; SMN, sensorimotor neuropathy; SSN, subacute sensory neuropathy; LEMS, Lambert–Eaton myasthenic syndrome; M, male; MN, motor neuropathy; ON, optic neuropathy; PCD, paramyotrophic cerebral degeneration; PNS, paramyotrophic neurological syndrome; RT, radiation therapy; SSN, subacute sensory neuropathy; VP-16, etoposide; mRS, modified Rankin Scale; NA, not applicable.
If the patient deteriorated, IVIg was discontinued. Final evaluation was performed at 6 months.

The primary endpoint was improvement on the mRS at 3 months (decrease of at least one point). Secondary endpoints were: improvement on the mRS at 6 months (decrease of at least one point), improvement on the International Cooperative Ataxia Rating Scale (ICARS) at 3 and 6 months in patients with cerebellar ataxia (decrease of at least 10 points) and improvement on the Overall Neuropathy Limitations Scale (ONLS) at 3 and 6 months in patients with peripheral neuropathy (decrease of at least one point).

Adverse events were classified according to the Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (CTCAE) V4.03.

In patients without a history of cancer, a search for an occult neoplasm was performed. Whenever indicated, tumour treatment was started promptly (according to the schedule established by the referring oncologist) and was performed in parallel with IVIg treatment.

**Post hoc analyses**

Patients continued to be followed after the end of the 6-month study period, as part of the normal follow-up for their disease. Survival analyses were performed by the Kaplan-Meier method.

**RESULTS**

**Patient characteristics**

The clinical features of the 17 patients are reported in table 1. Fourteen patients had anti-Hu, two patients had anti-CV2/CRMP5 and one patient had anti-Yo antibodies. Three patients had isolated central nervous system involvement, three patients had mixed central and peripheral impairment, while 11 patients had isolated peripheral neuropathies. In all patients, cerebrospinal fluid analysis showed inflammatory abnormalities. Thirteen patients had an associated cancer, 11 of whom received anti-tumour treatments in parallel with IVIg.

**IVIg treatment**

Median delay between neurological symptom onset and the start of IVIg treatment was 3 months (range 1–5.5). The median number of IVIg cycles per patient was 5.

**Neurological outcome**

**Primary endpoint**

Of the 17 patients enrolled, 13 patients were evaluable at 3 months. The primary endpoint (improvement of the mRS at 3 months) was reached by two patients (12%) (patients 1 and 3). The expected threshold to consider the treatment effective (five patients) was not reached. Nine patients had a stable mRS (53%) and remained ambulatory, while two patients deteriorated on the mRS (12%) (patients 2 and 4).

**Secondary endpoints**

Twelve patients were evaluable at 6 months. At this time point, and compared with baseline mRS, two patients had improved (12%), six patients were stable (35%) and four patients had deteriorated (24%).

Scores on the neurological scales ONLS and ICARS were analysed. The ONLS showed improvement at 3 and 6 months in two patients (patients 7, 17) who were stable according to the mRS. The ONLS also showed deterioration at 6 months in one patient (patient 10) who was stable on the mRS. The ICARS was administered to a single patient with cerebellar degeneration (patient 9), showing a consistent improvement which, however, did not exceed the established threshold. Online supplementary figure 1 summarises the results from primary and secondary outcome measures.

**Safety and tolerability**

Four patients (24%) experienced grade 3 or 4 CTCAE: one patient had an allergic reaction (patient 6), one patient had a catheter infection (patient 10) and two patients developed sepsis (patients 12 and 15). Patient 12 died from sepsis. In the remaining three cases, the adverse event completely resolved with appropriate treatment.

**Mortality**

Five patients died during the 6-month study period (patients 6, 11–14). Cause of death was tumour progression (two patients), PNS (one patient), sepsis (one patient) and fall with head trauma (one patient).

**Post hoc analyses**

Patients were followed for a median follow-up of 13.7 months from enrolment (range 2.3–40.9). During the extension period, four additional patients died due to cancer progression (patients 5, 7, 9, 10). The median survival time in our cohort was 25.6 months.

**DISCUSSION**

This study is the first prospective trial that assesses the efficacy of IVIg treatment in patients with PNS. The goal of the study was to start immunotherapy as early as possible, at a stage where inflammation is prominent. This enrolment goal was achieved, as half of our patients were enrolled within 3 months of neurological symptom onset. Enrolment was restricted to ambulatory patients, as preserved ambulation was considered an encouraging feature. At 3 months from enrolment, most of our patients had improved (12%) or stabilised (53%) on the mRS, remaining ambulatory.

In order to be consistent with other PNS trials, we chose the mRS as the primary outcome measure. However, we observed that neurological grading scales captured minor improvements or deteriorations more accurately than the mRS. Future studies should consider using neurological grading scales as primary outcome measures.

Patients in whom a tumour was present received antitumour treatment in parallel with IVIg. Although tumour treatment could indeed have contributed to therapeutic results, neurological improvement was also detected in patients who did not receive concomitant tumour treatment (patients 1, 3, 9, 17), suggesting a beneficial independent effect of IVIg.

Four patients had a severe adverse event, which was ultimately fatal in one case (sepsis). Sepsis is a recognised cause for hospitalisation and death in cancer patients, and therefore it is impossible to distinguish the role of IVIg treatment in causing this complication.

In the present series, median overall survival time was 25.6 months, highlighting the recent dramatic increase in patient survival. Unlike in other reports, only one death in our study was directly attributable to the neurological disorder. These data support the view that immunotherapy should be administered as soon as possible, in order to stabilise the patient at an ambulatory status and prevent the life-threatening complications related to severe neurological disability.

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PostScript

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**Competing interests** JH received speaker honoraria from CSL Behring.

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